THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, March 22, 1808. No. 1122.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the third day of April next, one hundred acres, more or less, be part of a certain tract or parcel of land, late in possession of Lewis Enochs, called "Adamaria," situate on the north west side of the Allegheny river, in the county of Allegheny aforesaid, in Jones's district of depreciation lands, marked in the plan of said district, No. 18. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Thome.

Also, a certain half tract of land, situate in Conequenessing township, bounded by lands of Thomas Langley, Robert Boggs, Alexander Ramsay and Joseph Little.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Tobias Stevenson.

And by virtue of sundry writs of *Alias venditioni exponas*, issued out of the same Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the time and place aforesaid, three hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Alexander Miller, James Miller, James Kildoo and others, on which are about one hundred acres cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Crawford.

Also, two out lots, Nos. 4 and 5, of Farm No. 3, in the Manor of Pittsburgh, containing seven acres and one hundred and forty-nine perches, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward M'Ewen.

All which property will be sold by me.

WM. WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, March 2d, 1808.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the 1st of April next

A large Farm on the waters of Peter's creek, adjoining lands of Mr. Kuykendall. On said farm there is a good stone House and frame Stable, a Grist-mill, Horse-mill, Saw-mill, and Distillery, also a good Orchard and Meadow. For further particulars apply to Mr. Drake, living on the premises, or to WILLIAM FERGUSON, living on Pigeon creek, Washington county. March 4, 1808.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the General Assembly, dated the 18th of December, 1807, the Secretary of the Commonwealth hath forwarded to my Office a number of copies of an act, entitled, "*An Act to alter and amend the several Laws of this Commonwealth relative to domestic attachments,*" The Judges of the Court, Justices of the Peace, and all Constables are entitled to one copy each, which will be delivered on application.

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, March 7, 1808.

PIG LEAD.

Ten tons of Pig Lead, for Sale, by the subscriber,—for which approved indorsed notes at 60 days, will be taken in payment.

GEO. ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is now opening at the Old Stand in Front Street, near Mr. Eichbaum's Tavern, sign of the Indian Queen, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

amongst which are a variety of Fancy Articles, as artificial flowers, plain and ornamented feathers, tiffany and paper fans, Italian silks, tamboured and plain lace sleeves, lace handkerchiefs and veils, white, black, and flesh coloured silk stockings, figured satin velvet ribbons for dresses, figured velvet waistcoating, silk and tinsel cords and tassels, chenille and other trimmings, figured soft satin ribbons, tortoise shell combs, gold and silver tinsel, epaulets, military plumes, &c. &c.

An elegant assortment of *Jewellery* and *Watches.*

A quantity of *Music*, by Pleyel, Hayden, Clements, and many other authors of the first eminence, for the piano forte, violin, violincello, flute and clarinet; piano forte, violin, clarinet, flute and fife tutors, violins of different prices, German flutes, clarinets and fifes, violin bows and bridges, tuning hammers, piano wire, and best Italian violin strings.

An assortment of *Looking Glasses*, with fashionable gilt and mahogany frames.

Paints, colours and dye stuffs.

Patent and Family Medicines.

Boulting Cloths.

A quantity of Scotch Herring by the box, &c. &c. &c.

All which he will sell on low terms for cash, or approved notes at 90 days.

He has on hand at his Lumber Yard, a quantity of well seasoned Pine, Walnut, Cherry, Oak and Poplar Boards, Scantling, Shingles, Staves, Lath, and other Lumber.

Pittsburgh, March 14, 1808. tf.

FOR THE ACADEMY AT BUSTLETON.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

ON AN ENTIRE NEW PLAN,

SECOND CLASS,

AND THE TICKETS SELLING RAPIDLY.

By Authority.

1	PRIZE of	10,000 dollars	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		2,000	2,000
9		1,000	9,000
20		500	10,000
24		300	7,200
50		200	10,000
75		100	7,500
154		50	7,700
165		40	6,600

3,000 Tickets at 28 dollars.

Prizes subject to 15 per cent. deduction, and payable in 30 days after the drawing is finished.

Part of the above Prizes to be stationary and arranged as follows, viz.

The whole Lottery to be drawn in six drawings, 500 tickets each day.

First drawn blank,	first	day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	second day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	third day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	fourth day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	fifth day	1,000
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	sixth day	5,000
Last	ditto	ditto	2,000

The drawing will take place in March next, at the State House in Philadelphia, and be concluded in three weeks, as a great proportion of the tickets are already sold. Tickets and shares for sale by the subscriber at the rate o 28 dollars.

N. B. Orders for Tickets from any part of the continent, post paid, inclosing cash, will be attended to with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest information given of their success. Prizes in other Lotteries taken in payment.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL, No. 82, Chesnut Street.

SAMUEL SWIFT, *President of the Board of Managers.*

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery for Sale by *M'Candless & Cochran*, Pittsburgh.

To be Rented,

A Brick and Frame House, situate in the Public Square, adjoining Mr. M'Clurg's and Mr. Fulton's Stores. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, March 12, 1808.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Alias venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 3d day of April next, Fifty-two acres of Land, be the same more or less, situate in Mifflin township, with about 15 acres cleared thereon, and a cabin, adjoining lands of John Trumbo, James Hindman, James M'Killip and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Ferguson and Robert Ferguson.

To be sold by

WM. WOODS, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, March 14, 1808.

HARPER & WILKINSON,

In addition to their former Stock on hand, will in a few days receive an elegant and extensive assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the approaching season; all of which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, March 15, 1808. tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And possession given the first of April.

The Brick Ferry House on the Monongahela river above Mr. Beelen's ship-yard; the great road to Redstone passes the premises, and a new road to Turtle Creek is opened past the said house, which makes it a good stand for public busines; there is also a good Stone Quarry on the premises. For terms of Sale or Rent apply to ANDW. WATSON.

Grant's Hill, near Pittsburgh, March 5, 1808.

N. B. will be Sold at Public Sale by the subscriber on Wednesday the sixth of April next, one Copper Boiler, containing 220 gallons, one Still containing 107 gallons, a number of Hogsheads, one Waggon, one Cart, Horses, and Cows and sundry other articles. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, forenoon. Reasonable credit will be given. A. W.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

WANTED,

At the *New Glass Works*, in Pittsburgh,

POT & PEARL ASHES,

For which a liberal Price will be given.

Also, Cash will be given for good clean

WOOD ASHES,

at the rate of 12 1-2 cents per bushel.

March 7, 1808.

N. B. Three cents per pound will be given for broken Flint Glass, at the above Works.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the 1st of April next.

Two Houses. They are well finished, convenient, and well situated in this Borough. For terms apply to

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

NOTICE.

I having defamed William Gazzam, of Pittsburgh, unjustly, and he having brought an action of slander against me, I have applied to him for the remission of the prosecution, which he has granted for sake of my aged father, and for which I thus thank him.

ROBERT THOMPSON.

2d Moon Township, Allegheny county.

The following is the Confession of EDWARD DONNELLY, who was executed at Carlisle, on the 8th of February last, as taken down by Mr. Arnold Duncan, a few days previous to his death.

I EDWARD DONELLY, was born in Ireland, county of Donnegal, near Letterkenny, in the year of our Lord 1775. At the age of fifteen I began my career of wickedness, and was guilty of improper conduct with a female at my father's house, for which I left Ireland three years after. This transaction caused me to come to America, and I left my father's house for the city of Derry, with an intent to take shipping. I arrived at Derry where I took shipping. My father followed me and insisted on me to return home with him, but I told my father that I had paid for my passage to America, and the captain would not return me the money which I had paid him for my passage. My father insisted on my returning home with him without the money, and said that he would rather his five sons should leave him as me—I then told my father, that if I even could get the money from the captain, I would not go with him but would go to America at this time, and would return to Ireland in two or three years after.

I arrived at New-Castle in the year 1794, where I remained but a short time. Came on to Cumberland county. Was married to Catharine Bandon, who bare me three children (who are all alive at this time) and was in a high state of pregnancy with the fourth when I committed the horrid murder, for which I am about to suffer the just punishment.

I have since my arrival in America been often subject to the sin of intoxication; (which I now see a very great one.) Several times when I have been in a state of intoxication I have abused and also beat my wife severely.

In August last, on a Saturday of said month, which appears to be the 8th, my wife, my eldest son who is 7 years old, a woman of colour and myself went out to rake and bind rye in the field, about 2 o'clock of the day we left off binding rye and went to an oats field to cradle. I told my wife to go to the house to make ready some dinner for us, and my son to go with her to bring out a bottle of whiskey and some water—he brought the water in a coffee pot, but no bottle nor whiskey, which made me very angry. I then swore a great oath I would cradle thro' the oats up to the house, (the field joined the house) and abuse my wife for not sending the bottle with whiskey; after having cradled in a short distance with a determination to abuse her, she came round a different way from me with the bottle, which aggravated me more because I had to go back where she was with the bottle and whiskey. I took a dram of whiskey and some water, and then fell to abuse my wife and struck her several times across the small of the back—the woman of colour then told me it was true what the people said, that I was a drunken rascal, I then told her she was the devil, and if she would stop a little I would soon let her know it: I fell too and took the scythe off the cradle, and swore a great oath I would cut off her head; when I had taken the scythe off the cradle the boy began to run from me, I told him to stop, but he did not, I then struck him with the scythe and cut him in the head, and told him I would make him stop, my wife then took hold of the boy and threw him over the fence from me. I then followed the woman of colour and swore if I could catch her I would cut off her head, but I being drunk she outrun me and got to a Mr. Bell's house before me. When I came to Mr. Bell's I asked Mr. Bell to grind my scythe that I wanted to cut off some people's heads, which I had at the same time no notion of doing. After my scythe was ground I went to my house, my second son run out of the door, I told him to stop but he did not, I then cut him in the head with the scythe in the same manner I cut my eldest son, he bled very much, I then took him in my arms and carried him into the house and washed his head with cold water, and laid him in bed, finding him bleeding from the wound freely, frightened me so that I cried bitterly, and thought I would take my own life, but looking round the house got some cob-webs and put it to the wound which stopped the bleeding immediately, which gave me a great deal of satisfaction. I then drank whiskey very freely, took the two youngest children to bed with me and went asleep immediately, and never wakened until morning, which was Sunday the ninth. When I rose early and went to the stable to give my horses hay, on my returning to the house I seen my wife and eldest son coming across the field, and went to meet them, they told me they lay in a rye shock all night in the field, I was very angry with her for laying out all night with the boy—I had not eaten any thing from Saturday morning, I told her to go to the house and get us something to eat and I would go to the field for my cradle and bottle, where I took the scythe off the day before.—When going for the cradle and bottle I seen horses tracks through the oats which I supposed some perosn had rode through. I then came home in a great passion and would have my wife tell me who rode through the oats field. She denied knowing of any person riding thro' the oats and would not tell me. A considerable time previous to this, I held out the idea to her that I was jealous of her, but at the same time did not believe it—indeed I had not the

least ground to suspect any thing of the kind, but that she was honest—still persisting in holding out the idea of being jealous of her, began to beat and abuse her to make her tell me who it was that rode through the field, she still persisted in not knowing who it was. I then drank more liquor and got in a great rage, took up the gun and struck her with it, we then had some words, she asked me if I was going to kill her, I said I would if she would not tell me who it was that rode through the oats, she told me if I was to kill her she did not know. I then took the fire tongs and beat her severely, she still begging of me for God's sake not to kill. I then quit beating her in the house, got the waggon whip, and took my wife to the rye field to shew me the shock where she and the boy lay all night, to know if she could see from the shock who it was that rode through the field. When I found she could see from the shock to the place where the horse went thro', I fell too to beat her with the waggon whip until the lash flew off, to make her tell who it was that rode through the field, she still screaming for God's sake to spare her life. I paid no attention to her screams, and swore I would kill her, but at the same time had no intention of killing her. I then dragged her about the field for some time. I stopped dragging her and fell too with the butt end of the whip to beat her. She then said, O Ned if you are going to kill me take care of the children. Immediately onher telling me take care of the children, I turned the butt of the whip and gave her the fatal blow.

After finding her dead I picked her up in my arms and carried her to the rye shock and had her in my arms all night; the children at the same time in the house all night by themselves. About day break, on Monday morning, which was then the tenth, I took her on my back and carried her to the house, made my three children get up from the bed and kiss her, at the same time making them believe she was asleep—some short time after I laid her in the bed that the children had risen from, and went to bed to her like a fool to pray, expecting to have her brought to life. After some time praying in vain, I took a shoemakers knife and put into her cold hand (her hand being shut and fingers stiff,) I forced the handle of the knife into her hand where it stuck fast—I then took her hand in my hand, endeavoring to make her cut my throat, but recollecting the words she mentioned just previous to killing her, Oh! Ned if you kill me take care of my children, I then desisted—Oh! what a horrid situation I was then in! I would have given the whole world if my wife had been alive. I then drank more whiskey and sent my eldest son (the three children all this time present) to a neighbors house for a coal of fire, on his return I kindled a fire in the fire place, and took the two eldest children to the barn and shut them up (the youngest remaining with me.) I immediately returned to the house, and put a quantity of wood on the fire—took her out of the bed and dashed her into the fire, at the same time swearing I would burn the devil and send her into the elements with hell's fire fury. I then threw my shaving horse, cradle, and a quantity of wood into the fire on her, which made a fire so large that I at that time called hell's fury.—Kept turning her about untill the flesh was burnt all off her bones. I then went to the barn to look for the children, and on my return to the house found the head not burnt so much as her other parts—went out of the house and brought in some more wood; threw the wood on the fire to get her burnt as quick as I possibly could.—After finding the bones not all burnt up, took the axe and pounded them and put them in the fire again.

I being thus engaged in this most dreadful act, forgot the children in the barn until next morning which was the 11th of August, when I went to the far gable end of the barn, I found them there eating green peeches, I asked them where they slept, the eldest boy told me on the hay loft, I asked him how they got up, he told me his mammy was with them and lifted them up, he then shewed me where they lay, and I seen that they had lain there on the hay loft. I then took them to the house. When they came to the house they asked me for their mother, I told them she went out of the window last night, and after giving them something to eat took them to the barn again shut them up in the barn. I returned to the house and set to smashing the residue of the bones. After I was done smashing the bones I carried out the greatest part of the ashes and threw them on the ground.

I remained in the place in a melancholy state, some time working and at other times drinking until the 17th day of August, when I was taken and brought to prison.

I often had a mind to kill myself while in prison, for I thought murder would never lie. The night after I received sentence of Death by the court, I made three attempts to take my life, one way in particular, I had three sewing needles, broke off the points and swallowed them, expecting they would destroy me—I thought my wife appeared to me three times while in prison and spoke to me, one time in particular she appeared with the child on her lap, lay along side of me and checked me for singing songs.

Often in my drunkenness, my wife told me to quit drinking, that if I did not quit drinking I would certainly do some mischief, she told me to swear against it if I could not quit it any otherwise, I told her if I did I would die.

The perusal of the foregoing narration can afford but little pleasure to the honest and humane feeling mind. It is sincerely hoped that it may have its good effect upon such whose habit and practices have been too frequent intoxication, which eventually will bring on their ruin, and too often an ignominious death.

Blank Mortgages,
Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, March 22, 1808.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday the 2d of March, 1808, the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Pittsburgh, for the ensuing year.

Dr. George Stevenson,	John Johnston,
John Wilkins, Jr.	Ebenezer Denny,
James O'Hara,	George Robinson,
Presley Nevill,	James Ross,
Joseph Barker,	David Evans,
Thomas Baird,	Alex. M'Laughlin,
John Woods,	Boyle Irwin.
Oliver Ormsby,	

And at a meeting of the Directors of the Office, on the 17th of March, Dr. GEORGE STEVENSON was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of this Borough, on Saturday last, for the ensuing year, without opposition.

Burgess—John Darragh.

Town Council—Thomas Collins, Nathaniel Bedford, James Morrison, Lazarus Stewart, George Miltenberger, Robert Peebles, Isaac Gregg, John Fearis, Joseph Oliver, James Adams, William Hays, William Deal, sen. John Linton.

High Constable—John Aiken.

Public rumour for some days past has announced the intended departure of Mr. Rose—and upon authority that we deem better than mere report we state that Mr. Rose expects to leave this country very soon.

We hope however should Mr. Rose depart that nothing hostile will follow. We understand that we shall be permitted to remain in our *embargoed* situation as long as our government shall think proper to continue it. While the British nation will be permitted by us to conduct their own affairs in their own way—thus trying which can do the most harm, without recourse to war. *Wash. Fed.*

Dissentions in the Cabinet—A New-York democratic paper mentions that letters from Washington states that serious disputes have a risen among the managers of the our National Government. Whether they relate to our foreign concerns or domestic policy is not stated—but probably to the former. It has often been said that Mr. Gallatin the secretary of the Treasury, had discovered symptons of discontent at the conduct of the administration; and especially it was reported last summer that he decidedly opposed the measure of Government in countenancing British deserters, which led to the attack of the Chesapeake frigate.

From the Boston Gazette.

40
GOOD REASONS FOR THE EMBARGO.

1st. Because Bonaparte wishes it.

2d. Because Mr. Armstrong recommended it.

3d. Because Mr. Jefferson approves it.

4th. Because congress did not know what *else* to do.

5th. Because it saves the expence of defence.

6th. Because it destroys the carrying trade.

7th. Because it ruins the commerce of New-England.

8th Because it annihilates the fisheries.

9th. Because "it saves our resources by obliging us to consume them."

10th. Because it settles all our merchants' accounts.

11th. Because it separates the chaff from the wheat, by obliging all our weak merchants to fail.

12th. Because it prevents the exports of our own provisions, and thus embarrasses the farmers.

13th. Because it prevents our sailors from emigrating, by compelling them to serve according to law.

14th. Because Mr. Ripley, of Winslow, is in favor of it.

15th. Because Gov. Sullivan "declares it a grievous measure."

16th. Because it is a "strong measure" operating wholly on ourselves, who were too rich before.

17th. Because it obliges us to withdraw within "our shell."

18th Because it favors the commerce of all other nations but *our own*.

19th. Because it beggars all our *mechanicks*, dependent on trade.

20th. Because it destroys the value of *stores* and *houses*, in trading cities.

21st. Because it prepares us for French domination, as *any change* will be deemed a blessing.

22d. Because it annihilates the *Revenue*; and thus

23d. Because it will destroy public credit.

24th. Because it frightens Mr. Rose, as it leaves England sole mistress of the trade of the world.

25th. Because it is a *republican measure*, making the Northern states as poor as their Southern brethren.

26th. Because it is *equal* in its operation. Massachusetts losing one *fourth* part as much as the *whole* union

27th. Because the members of congress who passed it did not know the reasons in favour of it.

28th. Because it was so rapidly passed as to require *three acts* to explain it.

29th. Because Mr. Hill and Mr. King, of the senate of Massachusetts, though they know nothing of its policy, *approve* it.

30th. Because it gives employment to our gun boats, who can stop commerce though they cannot *defend* it.

31st. Because it is unconstitutional, as congress had no power to *stop* trade, though they were authorized to *regulate* it.

32d. Because it gives our philosophic president, an opportunity to try his experiment of doing without trade.

33d. Because it proves what an obedient people we are, and that we are ready to give up our dearest rights at the beck of of the executive, without enquiring the reasons.

Lastly, (to combine seven unanswerable reasons.) Because it will lessen the price of Wood to the poor, as our ships will supply us with fuel—the price of cordage to hangmen and suicides, whom our distresses will multiply—and will increase the business of Sextons, and enhanse the price of tombs, by the number who will be starved—because it will be favorable to humanity, by lessening the slaughter of Oxen and Hogs—as well as put an end to the inhuman practice of splitting cod fish, those harmless tenants of the deep.

In short, because it will tend to restore the Golden, the Patriarchal age, in which all men will turn shepherds, and be clothed in the Skins of Wild Beasts, instead of those Gewgaws called British Broadcloths, which luxury has unhappily introduced.

A PATRIOT.

PROTEST

By some of the most independent and intelligent democratic members of Congress, against the proceedings of the Presidential Caucus.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IN the course of the events which have marked the conduct and characters of those, to whom you have, at different periods, intrusted by your suffrages, the power of making laws for your government, few measures have occurred since the adoption of the present constitution, more extraordinary, than the meetting lately held for the purpose of nominating a President and Vice President of the United States.

Our alarm is equally excited, whether we advert to the mode in which the meeting was summoned, or to the proceedings after it was convened. The Senator who assumed the power of calling together the members of Congress, did it under the pretext of that power being vested in him, by a former convention; this pretext, whether it be true or not, implies an assertion of a right in the Congress of 1804, to direct their successors in the mode of choosing the chief magistrate; an assertion which no man has ever before had the hardihood to advance. The notices were private; not general to all the members of the two houses: nor confined to the republican party; a delegate from one of the territories was invited and attended; a man who in elections has no suffrage, and in legislation no vote. The persons, who met in pursuance of this unprecedented summons, proceeded without discussion or debate, to determine by ballot the candidates for the highest offices in the union. The characters of different men, and their pretensions to the public favour, were not suffered to be canvassed, and all responsibility was avoided by the mode of selection. The determination of this conclave has been published as the act of the republican party; and with as much exultation as the result of a solemn election by the nation. Attempts are making to impress on the publick mind, that these proceedings ought to be binding upon all the republicans, and those who refused to attend, or disapproved of the meeting, are denounced as enemies of liberty, and as apostates from the cause of the people. In this state of things, we think it our duty to address you, and we deem ourselves called upon to enter our most solemn protest against these proceedings.

It is true that at former periods, when the election of a President and Vice President approached, it was customary to hold meetings of the members of congress, for the purpose of recommending candidates to the publick.—But these meetings, if not justified, were palited by the necessity of union. The federalists presented a formidable phalanx; and either to succeed at all, or to prevent them from placing the candidate for the vice presidency in the presidential chair, it was necessary to exert the combined efforts of the whole republican party. But equally true that in those instances, the nominations for the presidency were mere matters of course. In the first and second elections under the constitution, the eyes of all were turned upon General Washington, and since the expiration of the two periods, during which he filled the supreme executive office there has not until now been any difference of opinion among the republicans, as to the candidates for the first magistracy. The real object of all former meetings, was to produce such a co-operation as would secure the election of a republican vice president.

The circumstances, which might be urged in extenuation of such a measure heretofore, do not now exist. The federalists are comparatively few in number, and form but a feeble party; they cannot give to any one candidate, more than sixteen or seventeen votes out of one hundred and seventy six; no federalist can therefore be elected by the electors; and should no person have a majority of all the electoral votes, the choice of the president will devolve on the members of the present house of representatives, in which the federalists have the votes of only two states, Connecticut and Delaware. The alteration of the constitution prevents the danger of any intrigue, by which the intended vice-president might be elected president. No good reason can therefore now be assigned, why a union of the republicans in favour of any particular person should be attempted by a measure in itself so exceptionable, as a nomination by the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

We do not say that a consultation among the members of Congress, respecting the persons to be recommended as candidates for the two highest offices of the nation, may not, in some extraordinary crisis, be proper. But the propriety must arise from absolute necessity.—Even then, we doubt whether it can be completely justified. The people ought to exercise their right of election without any undue bias; and is it not the evident intention of such consultations, to produce a bias? Besides, in the event of there being no election by the electors, the choice of the president devolves on the house of representatives, and that of the vice-president on the senate: should the house of representatives not succeed in electing the president, the vice-president will become the chief magistrate; hence the impropriety of nominations by the members of Congress, is more glaring, as it may become the political interest of the representatives to prevent an election by the electors, and of the senators to frustrate any choice by either. Nor is this all; a danger of more than ordinary magnitude arises from the influence which may be used by the president, over meetings of any individual at the seat of the general government. The hope or the promise of office may be employed to induce a nomination either of himself, or of a favourite successor, and it requires but little sagacity to foresee the consequences of such corruption.

So conscious were members who attended the late meeting of the weight of objections which might be urged against their proceedings, that they have thought it proper to publish an exculpatory resolution, proposed by Mr. Giles, of Virginia, and unanimously adopted. They have declared, that in making their nominations they have acted only in their individual characters as citizens; this is very true, because they could not act in no other, without a breach of their oaths in and direct violation of the letter of the constitution. But was it not intended that those nominations should be enforced by the sanction of congressional names? They proceed to assert "that they have been induced to adopt this measure from the necessity of the case, from a deep conviction of the importance of union to the republicans throughout all parts of the United States, in the present crisis of both our external and internal affairs." We trust we have shewn that no such necessity exists, and that an union among the republicans, in favour of an individual, is not important. We acknowledge that the aspect of our foreign affairs is unpromising. We are perhaps on the eve of a war with one of the great powers of Europe; we are therefore strongly impressed with the difficulties of our situation. In such a crisis if unanimity in the choice of president is necessary, that choice should be directed to a man, eminently calculated by his tried energy and talents, to conduct the nation with firmness and wisdom, through the perils which surround it; to a man who had not in the hour of terror and persecution, deserted his post and sought in obscurity and retirement, a shelter from the political tempest; to a man not suspected of undue partiality or enmity to either of the present belligerent powers; to a man who had not forfeited his claim to public confidence, by recommending a shameful bargain with the unprincipled speculators of the Yazoo companies, a dishonorable compact with fraud and corruption.—Is JAMES MADISON such a man? We ask for energy, and we are told of his moderation; we ask for talents, and the reply is his unassuming merit; we ask what were his services in the cause of public liberty, and we are directed to the pages of the Federalist, written in conjunction with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, in which the most extravagant of doctrines are maintained and propagated. We ask for consistency as a republican, standing forth to stem the torrent of oppression, which once threatened to overwhelm the liberties of the country; we ask for that high and honorable sense of duty, which would at all times turn with loathing and abhorrence from any compromise with fraud and speculation; we ask in vain!

But farther. One of the reasons assigned by Mr. Jefferson for declining to stand again as a candidate for the chair of the chief magistrate, is the propriety of a rotation in that office.—The great advantage of this principle of rotation is, that by appointing as a successor to the present officer, a man not immediately connected with him, the acts of the administration may be impartially reviewed; those measures which tend to promote the public good will be adopted, and those of a contrary tendency, which from the fallibility of human nature may have been pursued, will be abandoned, and if necessary exposed. All other rotation is a mockery.

We do therefore in the most solemn manner protest against the proceedings of the meeting held in the Senate Chamber on the twenty-third day of January last, because we consider them,

As being in direct hostility to the principles of the constitution:

As a gross assumption of power not delegated by the people, and not justified or extenuated by any actual necessity.

As an attempt to produce an undue bias in the ensuing election of President and Vice-President, and virtually to transfer the appointment of those officers from the people, to a majority of the two Houses of Congress.

And we do in the same manner protest against the nomination of James Madison, as we believe him to be unfit to fill the office of President in the present juncture of our affairs.

Joseph Clay, Abram. Trigg, Jno. Russel, Josiah Masters, George Clinton, jr. Gurdon S. Mumford, John Thompson, Peter Stewart, Edwin Gray, W. Hoge, Samuel Smith, Danl. Montgomery, John Harris, Samuel Maclay, David R. Williams, James M. Garnett, John Randolph

City of Washington, Feb. 27, 1808.

DIED, on Sunday morning last, after an illness of a few days, Mr. JOHN PARK. He has left a widow and five children to lament the loss of a tender and affectionate husband and father.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 8.*

FEDERAL REPUBLICANS.

AT a meeting of the Federal Republicans of the City and County of Philadelphia, convened at the City Hall, on Monday, the seventh of March, 1808, in pursuance of public notice, GEORGE LATIMER was called to the chair, and JOSEPH HEMPHILL appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting, entertaining a high opinion of the talents, patriotism, and integrity of

JAMES ROSS,

of Pittsburgh, agree to recommend him to their Fellow Citizens as a suitable candidate for governor of this state, at the next Election.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to correspond with such committees as are or may be appointed by the Federal Republicans, and others, Friends of the Constitution, in the different Counties of the State, to inform them of the opinion of this meeting, and to concert such measures as will, in their opinion, best promote unity of sentiment and exertion.

Resolved, That George Latimer, Francis Gurney, Thomas Fitzsimons, Levy Hollingsworth, Robert Waln, Lawrance Seckle, Benjamin S. Morgan, Timothy Paxson, Thomas Allibone, John Hallowell, John K. Helmuth, Thomas Ross, and Joseph Hemphill be a committee for the purpose above mentioned.

GEORGE LATIMER, Chairman.

Joseph Hemphill, Secretary.

HOSTILE FLEETS.

Captain Baker who arrived at New-York in 12 days from St. Bartholomews, informs, that the Rochefort squadron of 5 sail of the line, had slipped out, and were seen on the 5th of February steering for the West-Indies, and that Admiral Sir T. Duckworth, with 5 sail of the line who had sailed in pursuit of them, arrived at St. Kitts on the 19th Feb. watered on the 20th, and sailed on the 21st. It was said he intended to go first to St. Domingo, where he expected to find them.

Capt. Gardner, who arrived at New-York, on Monday, from Maderia and Terceira, in 37 days, informs, that a few days before he left the latter place, a British 74 arrived from Maderia, with dispatches for Gov. General, informing, that a most distressing famine had commenced at Lisbon. No Portuguese, of any description, was allowed to leave the country; and great numbers were obliged to enter the French army for subsistance. British troops were daily expected at Terceira.

TICKETS

In the following Lotteries, are for sale by the subscriber, at his store in Front-street, who will regularly receive the drawings, and where adventurers can know the fate of their Tickets.

In the *Trinity Church*—Highest prize 10,000 dollars.

Second Baptist Church—highest prize 8000 dollars.

Encouragement of useful Arts—highest prize 10,000 dollars, besides a large number of other prizes of 5000, 1000, 500, &c. and the tickets are now selling at 1 dollar and 50 cents.

These Lotteries will commence drawing in a short time, and the prizes regularly paid immediately after the drawing is finished.

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1808.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, &c.

IN the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, town lots No. 39 and 87. Out lots No. 184 and 239, containing ten acres each.

100 acres of land about twelve miles from Pittsburgh, and about 2 miles off from the Franklin road from Dixon's tavern.

207 acres and 87 perches, about fourteen miles up the Allegheny river from Pittsburgh, and about one mile back from said river.

A town lot in the town of New Castle, No. 4, situate on the diamond of the public square, whereon is erected a new two story log house; also a new store house, a good kitchen, stables, a draw well with excellent water, &c. being built for a tavern and kept as such, being the first rate tavern in said town.

First donation district, Beaver county, No. 11,—500 acres. Butler county, No. 169,—200 acres.

Second donation district, Butler county, No. 429,—200 acres. Mercer county, No. 1946—200 acres. No. 1921, one equal half or moiety of 200 acres.

Fifth donation district, Venango county, No. 1004,—200 acres.

Sixth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1203—200 acres.

Seventh donation district, Crawford county, No. 1345 and 1395,—200 acres each.

Eighth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1541 and 1721,—200 acres each.

Town of Erie, town lots No. 1925 and 2059.

Town of Montgomery, in Harrison county, state of Virginia, town lots No. 324, 1244, 1415 and 2316.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above property, may know the terms of sale by applying to James Semple, Esq. or to the subscriber, living about three miles from Pittsburgh, on the east side of the Allegheny river.

BERNARD HUBLEY.

March 15, 1808.

BOROUGH ACCOUNTS.

DR. { The Borough of Pittsburgh in Account with *Thomas Cromwell* & *And. Willock*, Street Commissioners, } CR.

	Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
To cash paid by Thomas Cromwell, for materials and workmen in repairing the streets, bridges, sewers, &c.	879	62	By cash paid Thomas Cromwell on the Burgess' warrant,	505	57
To cash paid for do. by Andrew Willock,	570	13	By cash paid Andrew Willock,	330	
			Balance due Thomas Cromwell by the Borough,	374	05
			Balance due Andrew Willock,	240	13
	1449	75		1449	75

DR. { The Borough of Pittsburgh in Account with *Robert Magee*, Clerk of the Market, } CR.

	Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
To cash paid Treasurer,	30	00	By cash received for Stall Rent,	30	00

DR. { The Borough of Pittsburgh in Account with *Alexander M'Laughlin*, Treasurer. } CR.

	Dolls.	Cts		Dolls.	Cts
To Burgesses order to Mrs. Earl	8	00	By balance in Treasurer's hands on last settlement,	79	93
Paid do. to John Scull	25	00	By cash of James B. Clow, collector for last year,	63	68
do. to Joseph Harris	4	50	By M'Nickle and Reed's bond for 57 dolls. 34 cts. dated 4th January 1805, (put in suit.)		
do. to Samuel M'Cord	180	01	By cash of Samuel M'Cord, Borough Collector	1240	86
do. to John Scull	21	00	By cash of E. Denny, Vendue Master	38	37
do. to Joseph Harris	30	00	By cash of Robert Magee, Clerk of the Market,	30	00
do. to James Cooper	5	25			
do. to James Morrison	8	62			
do. to William Watson	20	62			
do. to Robt. Campbell	21	75			
do. to Wm. Semple	4	62			
do. to N. Irish, Esq.	14	25			
do. to James Irwin,	15	37			
do. to James Tustin	11	00			
do. to Joseph Harris,	30	00			
do. to A. Willock, Street Commissioner,	330	00			
do. to T. Cromwell, do.	200	00			
do. to Z. A. Tannehill	32	33			
do. to T. Cromwell	300	00			
do. to H. Haslet, T. Clerk, My Commission, as Treasurer, on 1362 dolls. 91 cts at 2 1-2 per cent	34	32			
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	106	20			
Dolls.	1452	84	Dolls.	1452	84

March 7, 1808.

NOTE.—The Collector and High Constable has not yet exhibited his Account to the Council—when approved of by them it shall be published.

Attest. H. HASLET, *Town Clerk.*

P. SHIRAS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS returned to Pittsburgh. Those wishing his assistance will please apply to him at Mr. Spencer's Inn.

March 21, 1808.

New-York State Lottery

Positively commences Drawing in the City of New-York on the

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of Prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1 Prize	of	$ 25,000
1	of	10,000
2	of	5,000
4	of	2,000
7	of	1,000

and a very considerable number of inferior prizes. Less than two blanks to a prize. Prizes payable thirty days after the Drawing is completed, and (not like most Lotteries) will continue on demand for some years after the Drawing.

TICKETS,

HALVES, QUARTERS, & EIGHTHS,

For Sale, in a variety of Numbers, at

G. & R. WAITES

Truly fortunate Lottery Offices,

No. 64 & 38, *Maiden Lane, New-York,*

At the following prices,

Whole Tickets,	$	7 50
Half ditto,		3 75
Quarter ditto,		2 00
Eighth ditto,		1 00

But will advance as the Drawing approaches. Distant adventurers, by inclosing Bank Notes of any description, (post paid) will have Tickets and Shares forwarded to any amount, and the earliest advice sent them of their success (gratis.) Prize Tickets in any of the New-York Lotteries and late Baltimore Grand Lottery, taken in payment.

At *G. & R. WAITES* Offices in Baltimore was sold nearly all the capital prices in the last mentioned Lottery.

☞ Orders sent to G. & R. WAITES Office, corner of Market and Charles Streets, Baltimore, will be duly attended to. March, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the First Presbyterian Congregation of the Borough of Pittsburgh will attend at the Meeting House on the first Monday of April next, from ten o'clock in the morning to twelve at noon, for the purpose of letting the PEWS on the Gallery of said House. Also, at same time and place, agreeable to the Constitution, will be held an Election for three Trustees. Pittsburgh, March 10, 1808.

Mills for Sale.

WILL be offered at PUBLIC SALE on Thursday the 7th of April next, by the subscriber, on the premises, a good Grist and Saw Mill, with about 50 acres of well timbered Land, in Mill creek township, three miles from the Borough of Erie, together with some Household Furniture, Horse Geers, and a quantity of Dry and Green Boards, some grain, and other articles. An indisputable title, immediate possession, and reasonable credit will be given, by complying with the articles of Sale. The Vendue will begin at 12 o'clock. Attendance and terms of sale made known by ROBERT M'CULLOH.

February 26, 1808.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the 1st of April next, A Two Story Brick House situate on the bank of the Monongahela river between Market-street and Chancery-lane, now occupied by Mr. Ensell, Brush-maker.—For terms apply to

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 9, 1808.

BURR'S TRIAL.

THIS highly interesting and important Trial is now in the Press, and will be published early in the Spring, by B. B. HOPKINS & Co. Classical, Literary and Professional Booksellers, No. 170, Market Street, *Philadelphia.*

☞ *Subscriptions received at this Office, and in all the principal Towns in the Western Country.*

AZETTE.

No. 1123.

sui-
se-
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Front-Street.

newspaper) gave the alarm; and it was echoed through the United States. War, probable or inevitable war, was the constant theme of the newspapers, and of the conversations, as was reported, of persons supposed to be best informed of executive designs. Yet amid this din of war, no adequate preparations were seen making to meet it. The order to detach a hundred directed militia to fight the British navy (for the Court no appearance of an enemy in any burgh, on Monday so completely absurd as to next, two Lots in Jeff[illegible] the shadow of a ette township, viz. Nos. 6 and [illegible] a man taining in front each sixty feet, and extending back one hundred and twenty feet, on which are erected a square log house, kitchen and stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Gilbert Kirker.——To be sold by

WM. WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, March 2d, 1808.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land, containing 250 acres, situate in Allegheny county, in Deer township, and Elder's District, on the Allegheny river, 4 miles above the mouth of Bull creek. There are between 60 and 70 acres cleared and under good fence, which has been done within five years, a good two story house 24 feet by 26, with a kitchen 20 by 22, a stack of brick and stone chimnies with four fire places, and a cellar under the whole, a cabin barn 20 by 60, about 300 bearing apple and peach trees, and eight acres of meadow. The owner will either sell or rent. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES KERNS.

March 21, 1808,

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, Ruth Budd, has left my bed and board without the least provocation, I am compelled to forbid all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will not pay any debts she may contract from this date.

CONKLING BUDD.

Allegheny county, St. Clair township, March 21, 1808.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 14.*

A Gibralter paper of the 16th Jan. contains Bonaparte's decree of the 17th Dec. and a Spanish decree, dated at Madrid, the 3d of Jan. adopting the same measures against England, together with the reasons therefor.

The same paper contains the following article:—"By authentic accounts from Lisbon, we learn, that the French flag has been hoisted on board all the Portuguese ships of war left in the Tagus by the prince regent; and that all the officers of the Portuguese navy upwards of 200 in number, have been dismissed, without compensation."

A gentleman who left London on the 14th of January, and arrived on Tuesday in the brig Terror from St. Bartholomews, informs, that according to the latest London papers, the Russian army were marching against Sweden; and that the inhabitants of Gottenburg, conceiving themselves to be unequal to its defence, were throwing down the walls to prevent the horrors of a formal siege.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Mr. Gardenier continues to recover from his wound. He is past all danger, and it is expected he will, in a few days, be able to take his seat. (Wash. Fed.

From Lisbon.—We learn by the brig Hope, arrived at New-York, that 20,000 French and Spanish troops were quartered in Lisbon; and that another French army of 10,000 men had entered Portugal. It is further stated that there is no cordiality between the Portuguese and French—that when the French flag was hoisted the inhabitants revolted, and would have succeeded if they had had a brave commander. They were got under by a superior force.

It is further added (and it came from one of the French officers) that during the march of the French army into Portugal, about 2000 of them died of starvation and fatigue, and that they subsisted two days upon acorns.

Captain Noble, who arrived at Boston from Holland, informs, that official accounts had been received at Amsterdam, previous to his sailing, of a general embargo in France; and that letters mentioned the names of five American vessels taken by the French, being carried into Dunkirk.

least ground to suspect any thing of the kind, but that she was honest—still persisting in holding out the idea of being jealous of her, began to beat and abuse her to make her tell me who it was that rode through the field, she still persisted in not knowing who it was. I then drank more liquor and got in a great rage, took the gun and struck her with it, we then having some words, she asked me if I was going to kill her, I said I would if she would not tell me who it was that rode through the oats, she told me if I was to kill her she did not know. I then took the fire tongs and beat her severely she still begging of me for God's sake not to kill. I then quit beating her in the house, got the waggon whip, and took my wife to the rye field to shew me the shock where she and the boy lay all night, to know if she could see from the shock who it was that rode through the field. When I found she could see from the shock to the place where the horse went I fell too to beat her with the waggon whip, until the lash flew off, to make them tell who that rode through the field.

000	
500	
500	
00	
00	
0	
00	
00	
3250	
3d day,	100
5th day,	100
for God's sake to say blank drawn the last day,	500
tention	
	9200

780 Prizes
1520 Blanks

2300 Tickets at Four Dollars, is 9200

THE PRIZES will be paid within the time limited by law, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favor of the Church.

THE great encouragement and advantages this scheme holds out to adventurers are very evident. The Prizes are generally large, and for a small sum, which almost every man can conveniently spare, he puts himself in the way of fortune.

THE Managers have every reason to believe that the Tickets will sell very rapidly, and with pleasure inform the public, that a large number are already bespoke, and from present appearances they will be able to commence drawing on the 18th day of April next.

TICKETS may be had of the Managers of the Lottery, at the different Printing Offices in Pittsburgh, and of the following persons:—

Isaac Craig, James O'Hara, James Riddle, John Irwin, mer. James Gibson, Steele Semple, Philip Gilland, Thomas Baird, William Anderson, Wm. Steele, Wm. M'Cullough, E. Denny, Boyle Irwin, James Irwin, Alexander M'Laughlin, John Darragh, esq. James B. Clow, Wm. Wilkins, Alex. Johnston, James Adams, Robert Spencer, Andrew Willock, George Robinson, esq. Wm. M'Candless, esq. Robert Knox, James Robinson, esq. William Woods, esq. John Finley, James Semple, esq. George Sutton, Henry Fulton, Alex. Hill, Jacob Negley, Wm. Fulton, Jacob Beltzhoover, Wm. Graham, Peter Mowry, Thomas Jones.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, *January* 27, 1808.

N. B. Where more Tickets than one are purchased, credit will be given to substantial persons, or on security, until the drawing is finished.

Green Tree Tavern

FOR SALE,

And possession given any time after the first day of April next.

THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Four or Five Boarders,

May be comfortably accommodated, at the house of the subscriber in the Public Square, Pittsburgh.

LEWIS WARNER.

March 4, 1808.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

FOR SALE AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

GENEVA GLASS, of all kinds,
Tanner's Oil, by the barrel,
Cyder, by do.
Kentucky Tobacco, by the keg,
Superfine Flour, by the barrel,
And a neat asssortment of CASTINGS just received.

Pittsburgh, 15th Feb. 1808.

Depreciation Lands for Sale

BY ENNION WILLIAMS.

Twenty-seven Tracts situated in Nicholson's District, on the waters of Conequenessing Creek and its vicinity, of the first and second quality, and numbered as follows, to wit:—No. 9, 11, 18, 19, 23, 115, 116, 117, 122, 126, 132, 133, 54, 121, 127, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 30, 31, 114, 118. and 119, for which an indisputable title can be given, and a liberal credit allhwed. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

November 13, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh.

PRESLEY NEVILL

S. H. DEARBORN'S

PAINTING ROOM,

IS in the apartment formerly occupied by Doctor Stevenson as a Shop, in Second Street, where he will be happy to accomdate those who wish their Portraits or Profiles painted.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1808.

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,

IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,

Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he manufactures and has now on hand

Cut and Hammered Nails

of every description, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual prices.

He still continues to manufacture *Ropes* of every kind; orders for which will be punctually attended to.

Six Pence per lb. given for sound clean Hemp.

He has to Rent, a convenient two story House. Possession given the 1st April. For particulars enquire of the subscriber at the corner of Third and Liberty Streets.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Grist Mill, Distillery and two hundred acres of good Land, situate in Butler county, on Rough run and Buffaloe creek, six miles from Freeport and the Allegheny river. On the above land is a comfortable dwelling house, and several acres of land cleared, under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of its having a never failing stream, and near navigable water.

One hundred and twenty acres of rich land, with a Sawmill equal, if not superior, to any in Butler county, four miles from Butler town, and on the state road, with a good dwelling house and several acres of cleared land, the rest well timbered.

Two hundred acres of choice upland and creek bottom, on Big Conequenessing creek, 4 miles from Butler, with two houses and a barn, and on which there is 16 acres of land cleared and under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of it being so convenient to the town, and the local situation for the erection of mills, &c.

Two hundred acres of land within two miles of Butler town, on which there is a tanyard and distillery in full operation.

Two tracts of first rate land three miles from Butler, containing 200 acres each, on which is erected good dwelling houses, and several acres of land cleared and under good fence.

One two story log house 26 feet by 30, in the town of Butler, situate on the public square opposite the Court-House, the lot has a very extensive front sufficient for other buildings; also two out-lots near the town, containing 6 or 7 acres, well watered.

Two tracts of Donation Land, containing 200 acres, of superior quality, near French creek, with a never failing stream of water running through the same, well timbered. There are a number of sugar trees on these tracts.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above described property, and terms made known by applying to the subscriber opposite the Market House, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

March 1, 1808.

N. B. Two Brick Houses in Pittsburgh, near the Diamond, for sale, and six Log and Brick Houses to let, and posseession given the first of April next. All persons indebted are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. HEMP wanted, for which 6 cents per lb. will be given.

To be Rented.

And possession given the 1st of April next,

Two new Log Houses,

In Penn Street, between St. Clair Street and Cecil's alley. There are in each house, two rooms on the first floor, and two on the second, with a well lighted garret, and a good cellar. The situation is pleasant, being so convenient to the Allegheny river.

Also to be let forever, twenty-seven feet of ground adjoining the above mentioned houses, on the same street. For terms apply to the proprietors.

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.
PHILIP GILLAND.

Pittsburgh, February 27, 1808. tf.

HORSE BILLS

Elegantly printed with a beautiful figure of a Horse, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Storage and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

Baltimore Rolling & Slitting Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the Manufactory, a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny hoop iron suitable for Cut Nails, also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from Iron of the best quality, and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore; they also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

ANDREW & THOMAS ELLICOTT.

Baltimore, 11th mo. 2d, 1807. 6m.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

ON the first of April E. CARR intends to remove from his present situation to that large and commodious house in Second Street, nearly opposite the *Bank*, where, in addition to his present School, he will accommodate a few young gentlemen, from the country, with boarding, at a reasonable expence, who may be taught any branch of scholastic education necessary to initiate them into a commercial life, or any of the learned professions; as also the polite accomplishments of dancing and good manners.

For all those branches, suitable assistants or teachers will be procured, or recommended to the attention of parents or guardians by the subscriber, who has, for many years, been principal preceptor in a similar academy in London.

Country gentlemen, favouring this undertaking, may be assured, that every attention will be paid to the morals and manners of such young gentlemen as may be placed under his care.

Testimonials of his past assiduity, for the last four years, may be had from the first characters in Pittsburgh, to whom, if required, he will give reference.

EDWARD CARR.

March 8, 1808. 7t.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas composing the 5th District of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery in said District, and John M'Dowell, Esquire, Associate Judge of the same courts in the county of Allegheny, dated the 14th January, 1808, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery at the Court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of April next.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also, to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the goal of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 25th February, 1808.

For SALE at the OFFICE of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Judgement and Common Bonds.